olientien of the Bereine.

Journal sends the following interesting letcenter of great interest. The Gladstone party were turned out of power on the re-form bill. It was expected that the Derby, ounding with timely suggestions in its or Tory, party would have been hoisted by cts and figures. A wide and careful read-the same engine. But Derby seemed to be g of this production would be of perma-master of the situation. His threat not to facts and figures. A wide and caveful reading of this production would be of permanent popular service at the present time.

When taxation interferes with the free process of production, the revenues of course instantly dry up. As yet, we have no system whatever for laying taxes. The Government threw its drag-net over all sorts and varieties of property, interests and caffings, without digesting any single principle on which a system should be built, or proposing any particular scheme or policy, to which it should be made subjusted from the public service. And since then, all the efforts seriously made by Congress for a revisal of the present most system have been directed to lopping of and thinning out, rather than to classifying, arranging, harmonizing, and reducing to the smallest and most effective compass.

Listoo tries an axion simple to deserve the space its repetition requires, that taxation cannot pass that limit at which it tranches on production. When it lays its hand on industry and raw material in such

tion cannot pass that limit at which it trenches on production. When it lays its shand on industry and raw material in such a way as to hinder their free action and employment, it kills the goose that lays the golden eggs for a nation. It is clearly not industry and capital that Government can afford to burden, but their products only.

Mr. Atkinson states the fact himself in land the states of the House has a literal bar, below which is the Peers' seat, and no Peer of the House dered greater; it is by the increase of produc-tion only, that we can bear the burden which the consumption or destruction of the war the consumption of destruction of the war has imposed upon us." Where Government levies on capital direct, it kills enterprise, and industry is a beggar. Production ceasing, therefore, except on the most meagre scale, the Government looks about in vain for its income. The first and last condition of securing ample revenues is, that industry shall be fostered and production increased to the utmost. And says Mr. Atkinson again, in the same paragraph: "in the collection of revenue, the Government lamply takes a portion of the annual product of the country for its own use—that is to say, secures to itself a portion of the result of each man's labor or effort. The method adopted is, to impose a tax either under the name of 'internal revenue' or of

under the name of 'internal revenue' or of House. He is chosen for life. He usually tariff' upon the commodities consumed by the people. Hence arises the axiom, that the consumer pays all the taxes'—an axiom very likely to mislead, unless qualified by the statement that consumption depends upon tion. The plate belonging to the house Mr. Atkinson lays down three fundamental principles on the subject of collecting revenues: 1st. that all taxes are levied the opening of the House, crowds assemble upon and collected from production, that to witness the procession from his house to being the result of labor, set to work by the chair. The Speaker wears his wig and capital; 21, that a "tariff," which means robes. The huge mace, gold gilt, as much tax." is always and only a burden to the as a man can lift, is borne before him. The people, and can never be a benefit; 3d, that money is not an end, but only a means to an end. Employing these, he proceeds to discuss his subject on all its sides and in all its bearings. Protection, he maintains, is only a bounty paid to certain classes, and by its interference makes the body of the proceeds the party, crying out the control of the Lion Heart, over six foot long, gilt scabbard and jewelled hilt—is borne by his sword-bearer. A man the process ways for the honpeople poorer. If it enhances wages, it out, "Oyez! oyez! make way for the hon-increases prices. It is but a pouring into orable Speaker!" All fall back, and unthe pond until the new current is spent all cover while he enters and takes his seat. round the shores, and the water is level again. It is higher, but it is still a pond understanding that no business shall be without life and motion. Filling it fuller has not changed its character. Protection time for prayers inside and talk out. Memthus tends to make a nation poorer, as Mr. bers sit with their hats on, unless they ad-Atkinson argues; and he contends with dress the chair or move from their seats. perfect consistency that we can not pursue | An outsider has no chance to speak. The A tariff he would have established for ministerial leader on one side, and the leader of the opposition on the other, send a list to the Speaker each evening. No purposes of revenue aione. He would keep nothing but the revenue in sight. Legis-lation in the interest of a class he repudiother member will be seen. The division of the House is very curious

ates. Bounties he would never pay. Cap-It operates frequently like a snap-judgment. A call is made for a division. A ble opportunity to co-operate. All home three-minute glass in front of the Speaker manufactures he would exempt from internal duties and taxes. And with such a run out the doors are closed, and no one is tariff, and the lightening of the burdens admitted until the votes are taken. Mem-that are imposed on home manufactures, bers are in all sorts of places—in the librabers are in all sorts of places-in the library, in the smoking-room, in the eating-room, in the lobbles, in the committee he shows how it is possible to raise revenue ufficient to carry on the Government and have a surplus capable of extinguishing rooms. To reach these absent ones, and the entire debt in twenty-four years. These get them in the House within three minroad and comprehensive statements he deites, is often a difficult task. There are fends, dilustrates and enforces in an original, thirty-six bells, leading from the House of yet irresistible manner. It they are so easy Commons to all parts of the great huilding. to refute and overthrow, then certainly mmediately on the call for a division these those who think so need not be afraid to bells are rung. Whippers in are busy and seriously consider them. How to raise all the money the Govern- get inside the House before the three minment needs, to meet its current expenses, utes expire. The rule is inexorable. The to pay the interest on the public debt, and doors are closed promptly on the second. The Queen herself could not get in. Men ually extinguish the same, is all the prob- file out from different ends of the room, go lem with which we have anything to do; through different passages, have their and it is one that is likely to engross the thought and shape the politics of this nation for a long course of years to come. It the speaking in the House is as bad as

certainly cannot be maintained that a sys-tem of taxes that only burdens, and fetters, distinct, the hesitation is painful, and such and deadens, and kills, is the one that is a thing as oratory is unknown. Gladstone a the partial of the partia true, that when taxes oppress, revenues ringing voice. But he stands close to the grow lighter. Government best performs table, grasps it with both his hands, and its functions when it lets capital and labor, teeters on his toes while he speaks. D'Ishat is the elements of production, as much raeli has a good voice, but he is slow and lone as possible. All that Government prosy on ordinary occasions. He is a small, cally claims to do is to collect; to create dark complexioned, Jewish-looking man, s the work of the people from whom the seldom looks any one in the face, and glides evenues are derived. That is the broad rather than walks into his seat, as if he did and simple statement, without qualifica-tions; and that is the position of the au-thor of this clear and effective publica-We are told by Commissioner Welles popular orator in England. He always sits that there are not less than 10,000 different on the Liberal side, but below the gangarticles which pay internal taxes, while way, which indicates that he is at liberty to the tariff is levied on no less than 6,000.— vote with or against the Liberals as he What a vast amount of labor, time and pleases. The reporters' seat is behind the what a vast amount of labor, time and money is wasted in collecting the duties on the articles, the most exact statistics would fail to inform us. It keeps an army of Government employes all the while busy to perform the labor of collection. Before reaching any actual result, too, consider the trouble made in this way with the course of production, and the fraud and course of production.

waste by which both people and Govern-ment are made the sufferers. Instead of the sixteen thousand articles thus taxed. Great Great Flood and Loss of Life in with the proceeds wasting through an army of hands, Mr. Atkinson claims, and makes Ireland. A correspondent of the Irishman writes his claim good by statistics derived from a from Hacketstown on Monday: "The floods of Friday night and Saturday morning detailed statement of last year's revenue, that eighteen articles alone will supply two hundred and fifty millions of the three have done a great deal of damage in the neighborhood of the various steams which hundred m llions required by the Govern-ment, while but fifty or seventy-five mil-lions remain to be raised, which he protake their rise in the mountains of Wick-low. The quick thaw, together with the great rain, caused streams to become imposes to secure by a low tariff, laid for mense rivers in the course of a few hours, revenue, and to become lower and lower as sweeping away everything that lay in their consumption increases. Thus he urges course. Near the village of Rathdrum, the entire emancipation of home manucounty Wicklow, a poor man, with his wife factures from the internal revenue tax, a and four children, were found dead be-peath the ruins of their cabin on Saturday release of commerce from its fetters, the simplification of our tax system, and the certain revival and growth of the common morning. A great many sheep and cattle were destroyed, farmsteads flooded, corn and hay swept away, and, in several cases, the very soil of ploughed fields—some of The bulk of this valuable pamphlet is of course devoted to illustrating the tew genwhich were sown-was swept away. The eral principles which its author seeks to oldest inhabitants of the country do not recollect a greater flood."

enforce; and in this work he has succeeded admirably. What gives his effort the more value, is the simple mode of treating a subject from which ninety-nine men out of the Tail of a Comet. every hundred are deterred from a vague Early in the month of June, 1861, M notion of its intricacy. We venture to say that if all intelligent citizens will take up Liais, the celebrated astronomer, wrote from Rio Janeiro to the academy of scien-Mr. Atkinson's production and read it attentively, making themselves perfectly familiar with its few principles, its facts, its reasoning, and, above all, its illustrations, ces of Paris, to the effect that the observaof that year, which had not as yet become visible in Europe, had convinced him that there was a great likelihood that the earth public opinion would soon undergo a modification on the subject of finance, taxation, and revenues, and all that appertain to these, that would not be long in making itself felt in legislation. It is a subject which all tax-payers, whether capitalists or consumers, will have to study with anxious care presently, and the sooner they address themselves to its mastery the earlier will be the revival of commerce and all the industries, because the lighter will be come the new oppressive and defeating burdens of an undigested system of taxation.—Boston Post.

The Petersburg (Virginia) Index relates the following: During his speech in front fleation on the subject of finance, taxation, would come in contact with one of the tails the following: During his speech in front of Jarratt's Hotel, on Thursday night, Senator Wilson remarked that six hundred and twenty-five battles had been fought in the late war. He pathetically added that three hundred and twenty-five thousand Union soldiers had lost their lives in grushing out the chances against the contact of the earth the rebellion. "Hurrah for dat!" cried a with a comet are more than two hundred and fifty millions to one.

COLUMBUS, O., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1867.

Ramie-A Substitute for Cotton. The New Orleans Picagune gives the follewing account of a new plant:

"A new plant has been added to the resources of our tropical and semi-tropical region—a new textile which will furnish the world with clothing, and the means of knowledge. We have seen within a tew days long skeins of a cotton-like fibre, cotton-like in whiteness, softness and fineness, but much stronger, which is now produced at the rate of five crops per year, in the naturalist and botanist, who went there to pursue his favorite studies and occupations

in a soil and climate which favor them.

"This plant, called ramie, is a native of Java; was introduced thence into the Jardin des Plantes at Paris by some French savan in 1844; was regarded then as simply exhibiting the wonderful advantages of the tropics, being too delicate for open-air culture in cold climates. But having been planted and tried in warmer climates than that of France, yet not so equatorial as that of Java, it has been found to do as well in

"It is due to M. Bentio Raezl, formerly chief of the Horticultural Institute of Belgium, now of Jantocomaprum, San Andres Tustla, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, that we can now pronounce it a naturalized plant of this continent, and to his present visit to this city will speedily owe its introduc-tion into the field culture of the Gulf States, to which it will permanently per-

"The ramie (its Japanese name) is a plant like hemp, contains in its stalk the fibre for which it is raised, and which is grown like the sugar-cane, from being planted in lengths of from its stubble; with this ad-vantage over the stubble of the cane, that that in Cuba and lower Mexico, it will furnish five, and here at least three cuttings

"By a new process and some simple machinery invented by M. Raezl, the lint can be prepared from the stalks, taken fresh from the ground in twenty-four hours.—
We all know that months of labor and the entire discoloring of the fibre follows the treatment by the ordinary process of flax and hemp, while the ramie come out white,

*Eight hundred pounds of lint to the acre is to be expected from each cutting of full growth in fair land. The culture is similar to that of cane; but as the plant, when once set, is hard to eradicate, grows vigorously and defies the influence of grass or rival plants, cultivation is only needed to promote its growth. When ripe it should Z be cut, but neglect to do this causes no special damage, so that it may wait days or weeks the will of the free republicans of Mexico and the Union. The fibre is long, fine and strong; the plant easy to raise and in a southern latitude; and its preparation for market is simple and cheap in

"Under these circumstances we may safely pronounce that the ramie will, at an H. Frost, .. early day, take a high rank among our sta-

The Surratt Mystery. The New York Tribune says: We think it time to say that the many mysteries surrounding this Surratt case should cease. Since the assassination of President Lincoin, we have had endless surmises, and makeshifts, and tricks, in reference to the crime and those accused. In the first place, we had the Government proclamations accusing Davis, and Sanders, and Thompson, of the assassination. Then we had the trials, in which these persons were solemnly arraigned as participants in that crime. There are few things that our children will care less to read than that selfsame trial, with its wayward and rude justice. Then came the switt execution o Mrs. Surratt, although Payne, an assasssin by his own confession, asserted her innocence. We had the escape of Surratt-his wanderings under Government espionage the fact that it was known where he was, and no effort made to arrest bim until Mr. Boutwell, speaking the public opinion of the nation, compelled his arrest. We have also had the imprisonment of Davis as an assassin-if there is any value in the judgment of the commission that tried Payne and his companions. His continued imprisonment without trial, or the pretense; of a trial, is in itself a mystery and a shame. Then came General Butler's famous speech, showing that the diary of Booth had been suppressed, on the conspiracy trial, and the declaration of a great lawyer that Mrs. Surratt had been innocently hanged. Immediately ame an announcement that the War Deartment would print the Booth diary so soon as something or other occurred. Well, time enough has passed for twenty things to happen, and nothing is heard of the Booth diary! Finally, we have the most provoking delays about the trial of Surratt, with an announcement that he is not to be tried, because the trial might establish the fact that Mrs. Surratt was not guilty at all! It is time that this juggling should cease, ind especially as the Surratt case is only a part of the juggling that has been permit-ted since the death of Mr. Lincoln. That tragedy is one of the most mysterious in the annals of crime. There is something hidden that we crave to know. What it is we cannot say; but the records of the trial, the continued imprisonment of Mr. Davis and especially the shuffling of the Govern-ment, compel distrust and suspicion. Why has not Booth's diary been published? Why

all the evidence we have points unerringly, brought to justice? What Does "Fast" Mean ? "Zis horse, sair, he go queek, what you

is George N. Sanders not demanded from

the British Government if the Administra-

tion really believes he was a partner in the

crime of Booth? Why is not Davis either punished or released? And why is not

John H. Surratt, against whom, at least,

Yes, he is a fast horse." " Ah! pardon, Monsier, but your friend say he make fast his horse, and he tie him Animals :-- African Lion, Asiatic to a post so he not go at all." "Very true, he is made fast by being

"Ah, zat cannot be; he cannot go fast; Living Giraffe, only one in America Black African Ostrich, 9 feet high California Grizzly Bear, very large

derbilt is white haired, red cheeked, seventy; worth fourteen millions; drives fast horses, keeps a fast boat, controls two fast railroad companies with fast men, and gives away his money very lavishly.

A Lady Speculator. A lady in the southern part of Illinois, having a few hundred dollars, concluded to try her fortune speculating in wheat. She wrote accordingly to a prominent commis-sion house in Chicago, engaging them to act as her agents and ordering them to invest the entire sum in that treacherous staple. It a short time, contrary to all expectation, it went up to a surprising pectation, it went up to a surprising figure, and the fair speculator sold out at a great advance. Shortly after she again telegraphed her agents to purchase a large amount, but they replied in the same manner that the market was very much depressed, and they would not advise her to buy. For answer she repeated her order, and by the late advance in prices has been enabled to have \$40,000 placed to her credit.

MY FARM, OF 123 ACRES, IN CLINton township, about six miles north of Columbus, on the river road; large new two-story brick house, barn, stable and other out-buildings; fine orchard and vineyard, rich bottom soil and choice upland, in an excellent state of cultivation; about 35 acres of timber. For sale cheap and on easy terms. Apply at my residence, 359 South Front street, or at the office of Otto Dresel, 247 South High street.

Columbus, O., April 26, 1867.

Columbus, O., April 26, 1867.

THE ONLY

ANIMAL EXHIBITION IN AMERICA.

Will Exhibit in COLUMBUS State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, where it has been cultivated for five years by a Belgian

> LOCATION-On High Street, one Block North of Railroad.

Doors open at 11% and 71P. M. ADMISSION-50 cents; children under 9 years P. S. The Street Cars run directly to the door of the Tent. Capt. 334 U. S. Latter, and A. A. A.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE Great Moral Exhibition and EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,



With Colossal Golden Chariot and



.. MANAGER | H. BARNUM, .. ASSISTANT VAN AMBURGH & Co. in again appearing before the people of America, desire to state that their present Menagerie con tains AN ENTIRENEW Collection of Animals

der the immediate supervision and direction of the great Van Amburgh Himself And are the products of an ex-" pedition to The Ley Regions of the North Pole, The Pampas of South America, The Deserts of Africa, And the Jungles of Asia: All of which were caused to ~ # A contribute the choicest speci-men of Animated Nature to be found within their respec tive realms. They arrived i

that were captured by or un

where an unparalleled and most triumphant success a waited them, Flushed with new laurels of success, a trav-elling paraphanalia was de-signed of the most transcen-dant magnificence possible to conceive which through their into existence as if by magic. Cages of the most gorgeous descrip tion; Wagons of the most costly character; Harness of surpassin beauty and elegance; Horses of the best Arabian blood; Mammoth variegated Canvass of immense proportion; And an entire retinue unegalled excellence ure here to

Human intellect could not in its grandest moment of conception originate any thing more grand and dazzling to behold. The veritable Van Amburgh. (whom envious persons from his long absence from America have taken ad rantage, and caused the press to announce his decease,) WI. accompany the exhibition and head the TRIUMPHAL PRO DESSION on its entrance to the place of exhibition which will represent in oriental

A Moving Panorama Nearly one mile in length. VAN AMBURCH

The Original Lion and Tiger Tamer. The following list was taken on the 1st of March, and therefore may be considered: A Correct List of Animals. Performing Elephant, Tippo Saib

but what you call a man zat keeps fast?"

"Oh, he is a good man who does not eat on fast days."

"But I have seen one bon vivant, who eat, and drink, and ride, and do every sing. Ze people say he is a bad man—he is vere fast."

"True, that is called living a fast life."

"Ah, certainment; zen all ze days of his life moost be fast days."

"Certainly they are."

"Eh bien! Does he eat every day!"

"Certainly he does."

"Zen how can he keep fast?"

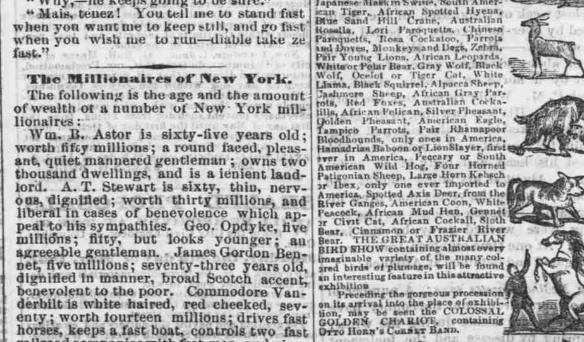
"Mais, tenez! You tell me to stand fast when you want me to keep still and go fast."

"An in the called living a fast life."

"An in the control of the calling of the light called light and called leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America leopard, American Panther of Panna, Poenah er Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 6 years old, born in America le "Mais, tenez! You tell me to stand fast when you want me to keep still, and go fast when you wish me to run—diable take ze fast."

The Millionaires of New York.

The following is the age and the amount.





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Alexandre's Kid Gloves,
Buff and White Lisle Glove NATIONAL HOTEL, ATLANTA, CA. 1 OU DESCRI Plain French Lawns, & IntoneD wint Istory

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Country-The Best Fitting Shirt Ever Made.

The Handsomest Shirt in the

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Made to Measure at the Following Prices, in Doz-No. 1 A New York Mills Muslin 7 or 9 Plait Bosom, \$48 00 per dozen. No. 2 A Wasisutta Muslin 7 or 9 Plait Bosom. \$45 00 per dozen. No. 3 B Bates Muslin 7 or 9 Plait Bosom, \$40 00 per dozen. No 4 C Chapman Muslin 7 or 9 Plait Bosom, \$36 90 No. 5 D Uxbridge Muslin 7 Plait Bosom, \$33 00 per dozen. No. 6 E Attawaugan Muslin 7 Plait Bosom, \$28 00 per dozen. No. 7 F Sprague Shirting 7 Plait Bosom, \$28 00 Per dozen
No. 1 A Full—N. Y. Mills Muslin, Linen Lawn
Bosoms, \$54 00 per dozen.
No. 2 A Full—Wamsutta Muslin, Linen Lawn
Bosoms, \$50 00 per dozen.
No. 3 B rull—Bates Muslin, Linen Lawn Bosoms. \$45 00 per dozen.

No 4 C Full-Chapman Muslin, Linen Lawn Bosoms, \$42.00 per de zen. No. 5 D Full-Uxbridge Muslin, Linen Lawn Bosoms, \$40 00 per dozen. No. 1 A Puff.-N. Y. Mills Muslin, Linen Lawn Bosoms, \$54 00 per dozen. No. 2 A Puff-Wamsutta Muslin, Linen Lawn Bosons, \$48 60 per dozen. No. 3 B Pull—Bates Musiin, Linen Lawn Bosoms, No. 4 C Puff-Chapman Muslin, Linen Lawn Bosoms, \$36 00 per nozen. No. 1 L All Linen, Fulled Bosoms, \$75 00 per per dozen. No. 2 L All Linen, 7 Plait Bosoms, \$68.00 per

No. 3 L All Linen, 7 Plait Bosoms, \$60 00 per dozen. No. 1 S Spanish Lines, 7 Plait Bosoms, \$48 00 per No. 2 S Spanish Linen, 7, Plait Bosoms, \$45 00 per dezen. No. 3 S Spanish Linen, 7 Plait Bosoms, \$36 00 per No. 8 F French Percales, 5 & 7 Plait Bosoms, Collars detached, \$50 00 per dozen.

No. 8 F Full French Percales Fulled Bosoms, Collars detached, \$51 00 per dozen.

No. 2 A A Wamsutta Muslin, Fine Plait Bosoms, \$48 00 per dozen. is 00 per dozen. No. 4 C C Chapman Muslin, Fine Plait Bosoms No. 1 A E N. Y. Mills Muslin-Embroidered, \$65 00 per dozen. No. 2 A E Wamsutta Muslin-Embroidered \$60 00 per dozen: No. 1 T bine Spanish Linen, Patent, Traveling Shirt, \$48 00 per dozen.

Any style with Collars attached, \$2 50 to \$3

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And Spring Wagons. They are all of the latest siyle, finished in the finest manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. We take great pleasure in showing our stock, whether you buy or not, and only ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

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All recairing in our line done on the shortest not All repairing in our line done on the shortest no

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VELVETS, CASSIMERES,

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

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BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

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ALL THE LATEST STYLES

Come and See

mile of freeing ourselves from the CLARK & NISWANDER.

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for shipping by Canal, we will give special attention to the forwarding of all goods sent to us for shipment to points on the Onio and Hocking Ca-FREE OF WARRHOUSE CHARGES. D. F. SUYDAM. GEOFW. HOSKINSON, Agent. Packets leave daily from our landing, west side of Canal, foot of Friend street, for Circleville and

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Creat Bargains and Belles and Belles and Belles Bargains.

ponsible for these evils. Against

Creat Bargains,

considers, wherein the Negro would 250 de 252

Bosoms, \$40 50 per dozen.
No. 5 D. Puff-Uxbridge Muslin, Liven Lawn South High Street. dozen.
No. 1 L Full-All Linen, 7 Plait Bosoms, \$72 50 H'COLN, MILES & M'DONALDS, GROCERS.

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WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS. ORDERS SOLICITED.

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FAMILY GROCERIES, Choice Teas. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., Butter, Eggs, Lard, And all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE Always in store. All goods warrant d as represented. Call and see, 132 and 134 South Fourth street

All goods delivered free of charge, feb27-eod3m FOR SALE. THE AMERICAN HOTEL PROPER-1 ty, fronting on High street, will be divided into business lots and offered at private sale until the 10th day of May. For particulars, call at my office, No. 26 State street, or at the Hotel. W. A. McCOY, Trustee.

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S. E. CRITTENDEN & CO., Propris. HAVING LEASED THE PROPERTY
known as the Walnut Street House, and comple ed our improvements upon the same, it is now thoroughly re furnished, painted, carpeted and in most excellent condition, and will from this date be the CLARENDON HOTEL. We shall be most happy to see our friends and the traveling public, and guarantee the accommodations of the Clarendon to be equal to any Hotel in the city.

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March 18, 1867. S. E. CRITTENDEN & CO. apr30-dtf-mch26

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Merchants' Hotel, (FORMERLY DENNISON HOUSE) ALLEHER. NELSON & CO., Proprietors

Fifth Street, near Main, Cincinnati, Ohio, n ovated and newly furnished, is now open. m ay28'64-tf

he charged regular rates.

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